



General Assembly

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**Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 52

**Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002
International Conference on Financing for Development and
the 2008 Review Conference**

Mexico: draft resolution

**Modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing
for Development**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/14 of 24 July 2008,

Recalling also its decision 63/564 of 14 September 2009, in which it decided to hold its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 23 and 24 November 2009 at United Nations Headquarters,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development;¹
2. *Decides* that the overall theme of the fourth High-level Dialogue will be "The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: status of implementation and tasks ahead";

¹ A/64/377.



3. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus² at all levels, and also stresses the importance of their full participation in the financing for development follow-up process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in particular the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Monterrey and Doha Conferences;

4. *Decides* that the modalities for holding the fourth High-level Dialogue will be the same as those used in the 2005 and 2007 High-level Dialogues, as described in General Assembly resolution 59/293 of 27 May 2005;

5. *Decides also* that the High-level Dialogue will consist of a series of plenary and informal meetings and three interactive multi-stakeholder round tables;

6. *Decides further* that the themes of the round tables and the informal interactive dialogue will be as follows:

(a) Round table 1: The reform of the international monetary and financial system and its implications for development;

(b) Round table 2: The impact of the current financial and economic crisis on foreign direct investment and other private flows, external debt and international trade;

(c) Round table 3: The role of financial and technical development cooperation, including innovative sources of development finance, in leveraging the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for development;

(d) Informal interactive dialogue: The link between financing for development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals: the road to the 2010 high-level event;

7. *Decides* that the High-level Dialogue will result in a summary by the President of the General Assembly that will provide, as appropriate, an input on financing for development to the preparatory process of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly of September 2010.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.



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Agenda item 53 (f)

Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Sudan: * draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000, 61/204 of 20 December 2006, 62/194 of 19 December 2007 and 63/219 of 19 December 2008 and other previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling also its resolution 61/203 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010,

Reiterating that the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources,

Noting that one hundred ninety-two States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention and that one hundred and forty-seven States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,²

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity is essential for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the commitments of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to pursue a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, which will require action at all levels, including

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.



the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries,

Bearing in mind the fact that the deficit in the implementation of the Convention is a direct consequence of the scarcity of financial, technical and technological support provided to developing countries,

Recognizing that the fulfilment of obligations by developing countries depends on the effective implementation by developed countries of their obligations regarding the provision of new and additional financial resources and the transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms,

Reaffirming the need to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, as stipulated in the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling, in this regard, the 2005 World Summit Outcome,³ in which all States reaffirmed their commitment to reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 and to continue ongoing efforts towards elaborating and negotiating an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing,

Acknowledging the contribution that the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, of the World Intellectual Property Organization, can make in enhancing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Noting the important contribution that South-South cooperation can make in the area of biological diversity,

Recalling its resolution 63/219, in which it decided to convene during its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly, with the participation of Heads of State and Government,

Convinced that the high-level event on biodiversity, to be held on the eve of the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2010, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, to commemorate the International Year of Biodiversity, will provide a valuable opportunity to generate awareness at the highest level of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;⁴

2. *Urges* all Member States to fulfil their commitments to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, and emphasizes that this will require an appropriate focus on the loss of biodiversity in their relevant policies and programmes and the continued provision of new and additional financial and

³ See resolution 60/1.

⁴ A/64/202, chap. III.

technical resources to developing countries, including through the Global Environment Facility;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and, in this regard, recalls decision IX/12⁵ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and calls upon States parties to participate in the meetings of the Working Group, to be held in November 2009 in Canada and in March 2010 in Colombia, in order to complete the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization, at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, and urges parties to make every effort to complete the work within the established time frame;

4. *Urges* the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions, and in this regard takes note of the strategy for the practical implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation,⁶ as a preliminary basis for concrete activities by parties and international organizations;

5. *Encourages* all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to contribute to the discussions leading to an updated strategic plan for the Convention to be adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, bearing in mind that this strategic plan should cover all three objectives of the Convention;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made in developing a multi-year plan of action on biodiversity for development based on the framework for South-South cooperation;

7. *Reaffirms* the commitment, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting of a strategy for resource mobilization⁷ in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, and, in accordance with Conference of the Parties decision IX/11 and the annexes thereto,⁸ invites parties to submit, to the secretariat of the Convention, views on concrete activities and initiatives, including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy, and on indicators to monitor its implementation;

9. *Welcomes also* decision IX/20 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, on marine and coastal biodiversity, and the annexes thereto,⁹ by which the Conference, inter alia, adopted a set of scientific criteria for identifying

⁵ See UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I.

⁶ UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-TTSTC/1/5, annex III.

⁷ UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I, decision IX/11 B, annex.

ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection, contained in annex I to the decision, and scientific guidance for designing representative networks of marine protected areas, contained in annex II;

10. *Encourages* developed countries parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to contribute to the relevant trust funds of the Convention so as to enhance the full participation of the developing countries parties in all of its activities;

11. *Invites* the remaining countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

12. *Invites* the parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety² to consider doing so, reiterates the commitment of States parties to the Protocol to support its implementation, and stresses that this will require the full support of parties and of relevant international organizations, in particular with regard to the provision of assistance to developing countries in capacity-building for biosafety;

13. *Calls upon* all Member States to commemorate the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of biodiversity for the achievement of sustainable development by promoting action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

14. *Decides*, in follow-up to its resolution 63/219, to convene a one-day high-level event on 20 September 2010, prior to the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, and in that regard:

(a) Encourages all Member States to be represented at the highest possible political level by Heads of State or Government and participate actively in the event;

(b) Invites heads of the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status in the General Assembly to participate in the event, in accordance with the rules and procedures established by the General Assembly;

(c) Decides that the event will be structured around an opening plenary meeting followed by two parallel thematic panels in the morning and two parallel thematic panels in the afternoon on the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with particular emphasis on the post-2010 biodiversity strategy, the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty eradication and the international regime for access and benefit-sharing, and a closing plenary meeting;

(d) Also decides that the event will be chaired by the President of the General Assembly, and requests the President to prepare, in close consultation with the co-chairs of the round tables, a summary of the discussions held during the high-level event, for presentation at the closing plenary and for transmission, under his authority, to the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, as a contribution to raising awareness on the three objectives of the Convention;

(e) Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a background paper

for the discussion panels, taking into account inputs of States parties to the Convention;

15. *Calls upon* all relevant organs of the United Nations system, including functional commissions, regional commissions, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, to consider the possibility of a special event or special focus in their annual governing body meetings or high-level ministerial segments and in their flagship publications scheduled for 2010 on the linkages between biodiversity, poverty alleviation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Also calls upon* all relevant organs of the United Nations system, including functional commissions, regional commissions, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, to fully support, collaborate in and participate in, as appropriate, the activities envisaged in the strategy and implementation plan for the commemoration of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the focal point for the International Year of Biodiversity;

17. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional and international organizations and major groups to support activities related to the Year, *inter alia*, through voluntary contributions, and to link relevant activities to the International Year of Biodiversity;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, to be held in Nagoya from 13 to 16 October 2010, and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Nagoya from 18 to 29 October 2010;

19. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session information on the commemoration of the International Year of Biodiversity, particularly the participation and contribution of all relevant United Nations organs, including functional commissions, regional commissions, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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Agenda item 53 (g)

**Sustainable development: report of the Governing Council
of the United Nations Environment Programme on its
twenty-fifth session**

Sudan: * draft resolution

**Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations
Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001, 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 58/209 of 23 December 2003, 59/226 of 22 December 2004, 60/189 of 22 December 2005, 61/205 of 20 December 2006, 62/195 of 19 December 2007 and 63/220 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Taking into account Agenda 21² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,⁴

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority and principal body within the United

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex II.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 63/303.



Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries.

Recognizing the need for more efficient environmental activities in the United Nations system, and noting the need to consider possible options to address this need, including through the ongoing informal consultative process on the institutional framework for United Nations environmental activities,

Also recognizing that the current global crises could adversely impact sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizing the need for the mobilization of adequate funding to address their environmental aspects,

Reiterating that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries, in environment-related fields are important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management review of environmental governance within the United Nations system",⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session⁶ and the decisions contained therein;⁷
2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to shift emphasis from delivery of outputs to achievement of results within its budget and programme of work;
3. *Also welcomes* the decision to mainstream the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building⁸ as an integral part of the United Nations Environment Programme's Medium-term Strategy for the period 2010-2013,⁹ and stresses the need to advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan with a view to achieving its objectives in the areas of capacity-building and technology support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
4. *Calls upon* Governments and other stakeholders in a position to do so to provide the necessary funding and technical assistance to further advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;
5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the eleventh special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to be held from 24 to 26 February 2010 in Bali, Indonesia;
6. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme, as recommended by the intergovernmental consultation on strengthening of the scientific base of the Programme, including the reinforcement of the scientific capacity of developing countries, in the area of protection of the environment, including through the provision of adequate financial

⁵ See A/64/83-E/2009/83.

⁶ *Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/64/25).*

⁷ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁸ UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

⁹ See UNEP/GCSS.X.8.

resources, and in this respect emphasizes the importance of building on the experiences gained from the preparation of different global environmental assessments as well as other relevant developments in this field;

7. *Reiterates* the need for the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to conduct comprehensive, integrated and scientifically credible global environment assessments, in close consultation with Member States, in order to support decision-making processes at all levels, in the light of the continuing need for up-to-date, scientifically credible, policy-relevant information on environmental change worldwide and in this regard, encourages the Programme to undertake a comprehensive integrated global assessment, leading to the preparation of the fifth report in the Global Environment Outlook series, which should inform, as appropriate, the strategic directions of the United Nations Environment Programme;

8. *Requests* relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and invites the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements, to mainstream the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building in their operational activities at country level, with a view to promoting, supporting and facilitating its implementation;

9. *Stresses* that the financial and economic crisis must not delay the necessary global response to climate change and environmental degradation, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to deepen its cooperation with related United Nations agencies, regions, subregions and existing South-South cooperation initiatives to develop joint activities and synergies of capacity in advancing South-South cooperation in support of capacity-building and technology support in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan and as reflected in the Medium-term Strategy 2010-2013;

11. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments that are in a position to do so to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund;

12. *Also reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

13. *Further reiterates* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session".



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Agenda item 53 (e)

**Sustainable development: implementation of the
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or
Desertification, Particularly in Africa**

Sudan:* draft resolution

United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/211 of 23 December 2003, in which it declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Recalling also its resolution 62/195 of 19 December 2007, in which it decided to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification, based on the recommendation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-fourth session,¹

Recalling further its resolutions 61/202 of 20 December 2006, 62/193 of 19 December 2007, 63/218 of 19 December 2008 and other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²

Deeply concerned about the worsening situation of desertification in all regions, particularly in Africa, and its far-reaching implications for the achievement

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/62/25), annex I, decision 24/14; see also General Assembly resolution 61/185 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67.*

² See resolution 60/1.



of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the eradication of poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability,

Responding to the call of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa at its ninth session for the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification,³

Determined to build upon the momentum and to boost the spirit of international solidarity generated by the designation of 2006 as the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Committed to raising the awareness of desertification, land degradation and drought at all levels,

1. *Recalls* its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification;

2. *Designates* the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa as the focal point of the Decade, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

3. *Invites* all Member States to periodically commemorate the Decade by arranging appropriate activities;

4. *Encourages* Members States and multilateral agencies in a position to do so to support the secretariat of the Convention financially and technically, with a view to supporting special initiatives in observance of the Decade and the goal of enhancing the implementation of the Convention and its ten-year strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the status of the implementation of the present resolution.

³ See ICCD/COP(9)/15.

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Agenda item 54

**Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference
on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

Sudan: * draft resolution

**Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference
on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007 and 63/221 of 19 December 2008,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/238 of 29 July 2009,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")² to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations, that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,³ the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,⁴ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

Recognizing that the current financial crisis could negatively affect the ability of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to mobilize resources and promote the use of incentives and market measures as well as the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for supporting private sector investment in affordable housing,

Welcoming the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its efforts, as a non-resident agency, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks,

Noting the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro to host the fifth session of the World Urban Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010,

Reaffirming the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

Recalling its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis, and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject,

Recognizing the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-25/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Recognizing also the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10,⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda⁸ and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);⁹

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of UN-Habitat in the continued implementation of its Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to contribute to UN-Habitat so as to further strengthen its efforts in institutional reform, and the pursuit of management excellence, including results-based management;

3. *Stresses the need* for Governments, in the light of the current economic and financial crisis, to assess the adequacy of their respective housing and related infrastructure policies to meet the needs of their growing urban populations and, in particular, the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups, and requests UN-Habitat to assist Governments in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization and strengthen the role and contribution of their respective local authorities in applying those principles and practice, in order to improve the living conditions of vulnerable urban populations, including slum-dwellers and the urban poor, and as a major contribution to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing risks and vulnerabilities in a rapidly urbanizing world, including human settlements in fragile ecosystems, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

5. *Stresses* the need to support South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, providing technical assistance and encouraging city-to-city cooperation;

6. *Reiterates its call* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the strategic and institutional objectives of the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its Global Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization;

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/62/8)*, annex I, sect. B.

⁸ See A/64/317, transmitting E/2009/80.

⁹ A/64/260.

7. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

8. *Takes note* of the progress made in the implementation of the pilot programmes of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and in this regard urges the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Trust Fund;

9. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on housing finance systems in the face of the current economic and financial crisis;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;³

11. *Reiterates its call* to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

13. *Decides* to convene, in 2016, the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".



General Assembly

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Second Committee

Agenda item 53 (i)

Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Sudan:* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999 and 55/205 of 20 December 2000, and recalling also its resolutions 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005 and 62/197 of 19 December 2007 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Noting that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 made a contribution to raising awareness of the increased role that new and renewable sources of energy can play in the global energy supply,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development² and of Agenda 21,³ and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")⁴ concerning energy for sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Recalling the thematic debate of the General Assembly on energy efficiency, energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy, held on 28 June 2009,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of India to host the International Renewable Energy Conference in New Delhi from 27 to 29 October 2010,

Welcoming also initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that the development of new and renewable energy could play a significant role in the diversification of the energy matrix, achieving greater efficiency of energy production and consumption, accelerating economic growth and employment, with equity and social integration, ensuring energy access and availability, promoting energy cooperation and integration, rendering environmental benefits and achieving sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of all forms of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging that increased use of new and renewable sources of energy could offer important options for the provision of energy for sustainable development and increased access to modern energy services,

Noting that, in addition to increasing the efficiency of energy production and use, expanding the use of new and renewable sources of energy and advanced clean energy technology offers options that could improve global and local environmental conditions,

Recognizing the contributions of new and renewable sources of energy to the reduction of greenhouse gases and addressing climate change, which poses serious risks and challenges,

Noting that the global demand for energy continues to rise, while recognizing that the share of energy derived from new and renewable resources remains considerably below its significant potential, and underscoring in this regard the need to tap new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of advanced technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing

the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels for investment and sustained financing,

Acknowledging that the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council continue to play a pivotal role as forums for the discussion of new and renewable sources of energy and sustainable development,

Welcoming efforts by Governments and institutions that have embarked on policies and programmes that seek to expand the use of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, and recognizing the contributions of regional initiatives, institutions and regional economic commissions in supporting the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in this respect,

Noting with appreciation the establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which aims at promoting the diffusion and sustainable use of renewable energy,

Noting with appreciation also regional mechanisms and initiatives for energy cooperation and integration to encourage the use of new and renewable sources of energy, such as the PetroCaribe Alternative Energy Source Financing Fund, the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme and the New Partnership for Africa's Development energy initiative, inter alia,

Noting with concern that millions of poor people in developing countries are unable to afford to pay for modern energy services, even when those services are available,

Emphasizing the urgent need to remove barriers at all levels to the promotion and use of renewable energy,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵
2. *Stresses* the need to significantly increase the share of new and renewable energy in the global energy supply matrix;
3. *Reaffirms* the need for the full implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;⁴
4. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
5. *Also emphasizes* the need to intensify research in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of Governments and all other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, including the private sector, civil society and international organizations, to deploy financial and human resources for accelerating research efforts;
6. *Further emphasizes* the need to accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and

⁵ A/64/277.

energy conservation technologies, and new and renewable energy technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms;

7. *Encourages* efforts by Governments aimed at creating and developing an enabling environment at all levels to ensure the promotion and use of new and renewable sources of energy, and calls on the international community to support those efforts in developing countries;

8. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

9. *Encourages* global, regional and national initiatives on new and renewable energies to promote access to energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, for the poorest and to improve energy efficiency and conservation by resorting to a mix of available technologies, taking fully into account the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation concerning energy for sustainable development;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developing countries to establish national voluntary renewable energy and energy efficiency targets;

11. *Calls upon* developed countries to significantly increase financial resources and provide technology transfer and capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the African countries in promoting the development, production and use of new and renewable sources of energy, recognizing the special needs of Africa for reliable and affordable energy supplies and services;

13. *Also calls upon* the international community to support the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries, the small island developing States and African countries in their efforts to develop and utilize new and renewable energy, inter alia, through financial and technical assistance and capacity-building;

14. *Further calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of developing countries that are already developing and utilizing their energy resources, including new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to maintaining efficient and sustainable production of energy;

15. *Reiterates its call* for all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy sector in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the basis of environment-friendly new and renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to

assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies, including beyond urban areas;

16. *Notes and encourages* ongoing activities related to the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and of the increased role they can play in the global energy supply, particularly in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

18. *Recognizes* the need to provide financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve access to affordable modern energy services and new and renewable energy for economic growth, human and social development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of financial resources, in a stable and predictable manner, and technical assistance, and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

20. *Stresses* that the wider use and exploration of available and additional new and renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution taking into account the views of Member States on actions taken towards and challenges to creating an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of renewable energy;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".



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Second Committee

Agenda item 57 (c)

Eradication of poverty and other development issues: human resources development

Sudan:* draft resolution

Human resources development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/196 of 18 December 1997, 54/211 of 22 December 1999, 56/189 of 21 December 2001, 58/207 of 23 December 2003, 60/211 of 22 December 2005 and 62/207 of 19 December 2007,

Stressing that human resources development is key to the efforts to achieve the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to expand opportunities for people, in particular for the most vulnerable groups of the population,

Stressing also that health and education are at the core of human resources development,

Recognizing that, despite considerable efforts made over the years, many countries continue to face formidable challenges in developing a sufficient pool of human resources that match national economic and social needs, and that the formulation and implementation of effective human resources strategies often require resources and capacities not always available in developing countries,

Recognizing also that the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis will further diminish the ability of many countries, especially developing countries, to cope with and address human resources development challenges and to formulate and implement effective strategies for poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Stressing that human resources development is even more critical in the current global financial and economic crisis in order to help countries mitigate the worst effects of the global financial crisis and set the basis for future and sustainable recovery,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.



Stressing also that brain drain continues to be a severe problem in many developing and transitioning countries, threatening achievements in the area of human resources development,

Reaffirming that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,

Recognizing that education is the key to promoting the development of human potential, equality and understanding among peoples, as well as to sustaining economic growth and eradicating poverty, and recognizing also that, to achieve those ends, it is essential that quality education is available to all, including indigenous peoples, girls and women, rural inhabitants and persons with disabilities,

Stressing that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development and the need for greater support from the international community for the national efforts of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹
2. *Stresses* the need for Member States to prioritize and integrate human resources development into national development strategies to eradicate poverty in order to ensure that human resources development implications are taken into account by all national development stakeholders;
3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement comprehensive human resources development strategies premised on national development objectives that ensure a strong link among education, training and employment, help to maintain a productive and competitive workforce and are responsive to the needs of the economy;
4. *Also encourages* Member States to continue to strengthen social protection systems and to adopt policies that strengthen existing safety nets, protect vulnerable groups and boost domestic consumption and production to cushion the effect of the crisis and to prevent people from falling into poverty and, in this regard, expresses concern that many developing countries lack the necessary financial resources to implement such countercyclical measures and stresses the need for urgent international support for the same;
5. *Emphasizes* the need to adopt cross-sectoral approaches and mechanisms to identify human resources development needs in the medium and long term for all sectors of the economy and to formulate and implement policies and programmes to address those needs;
6. *Calls upon* the international community to assist developing countries in the implementation of national human resources development strategies, in particular through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, technical assistance and transfer of technology;

¹ A/64/329.

7. *Also calls upon* the international community, including the entities of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of developing countries to address the adverse effects of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases on their human resources, in particular in Africa;

8. *Urges* the further strengthening of international cooperation in the area of health, inter alia, through the exchange of best practices in the areas of health systems strengthening, access to medicines, training of health personnel, transfer of technology and production of affordable, safe, effective and good-quality medicine and, in this regard, stresses that international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, need to become more predictable and should be better aligned with national priorities and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems;

9. *Underscores* the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and encourages efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced, coherent and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, in particular by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

10. *Stresses* the important contributions of the public and private sectors, respectively, in meeting national training and education needs to support the efficient functioning of enterprises and matching the needs of a rapidly changing economy, and encourages the integration of those contributions, including through the greater use of public-private partnerships and incentives;

11. *Calls for* actions at the national, regional and international levels that will give high priority to improving and expanding literacy, as well as science proficiency, and provide tertiary, technical-vocational and adult education;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report that reviews lessons learned from the global financial and economic crisis and provides an assessment of the requirements for human resources development to help countries overcome the negative effects of the crisis and set the basis for recovery and progress towards a more sustainable path of development;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development".



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Second Committee

Agenda item 58 (a)

**Operational activities for development: operational activities
for development of the United Nations system**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.2**

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of United Nations operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/208,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2007,¹ and notes the progress made in broadening and improving the reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of its resolution 62/208;

2. *Also takes note* of the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;²

3. *Further takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the national execution of technical cooperation projects, and of the comments of the

¹ A/64/75-E/2009/59.

² See A/64/164 and Corr.1.



Secretary-General and the member organizations the United Nations system thereon;³

4. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214 of 22 July 2009 on operational activities for development and its resolution 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and expresses appreciation for the guidance provided by the Council on the further implementation of resolution 62/208 as contained therein;

5. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and requests the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 thereof.⁴

³ See A/64/375-E/2009/103 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 53 (e)

**Sustainable development: implementation of the
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought
and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa**

Sudan:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/211 of 23 December 2003, 61/202 of 20 December 2006, 62/193 of 19 December 2007, 63/218 of 19 December 2008 and other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Acknowledging that desertification, land degradation and drought are global problems requiring global action,

Welcoming the decision adopted in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009 by the Assembly of the African Union at its Thirteenth Ordinary Session authorizing the African Union to accede to the Convention,

Concerned by the negative impacts that desertification, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change have on each other, and recognizing the potential benefits of complementarities in addressing these problems in a mutually supportive manner,

Welcoming the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventeenth session regarding desertification and drought,¹

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9 (E/2009/29-E/CN.17/2009/19)*, chap. I, sect. B, resolution 17/1.



Concerned that extreme desertification and land degradation processes also affect a quarter of the Latin American and Caribbean region as well as Asia, increasing the vulnerability of poor communities and compromising food security, and that this is a situation which has not been perceived in all its magnitude,

Alarmed by the negative impact on the environment and the economy of the increasing frequency and severity of dust/sandstorms affecting semi-arid regions,

Acknowledging the Convention to Combat Desertification as one of the tools for poverty eradication, and reiterating its resolve to eradicate extreme poverty, promote sustainable development and improve the livelihoods of people affected by drought and/or desertification, taking into account the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),

Recognizing the need for greater investment in sustainable land management, and emphasizing the need for the full implementation of the ten-year strategic plan and framework,

Noting that the ten-year strategic plan and framework highlights the importance of the development and implementation of scientifically based and sound methods for monitoring and assessing desertification,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the scientific basis underpinning the Convention, and noting the instruction given by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its eighth session, to the Committee on Science and Technology to conduct its future sessions in a predominantly scientific conference-style format, addressing specified themes,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Buenos Aires from 21 September to 2 October 2009,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Gyeongnam Province in the autumn of 2011,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;²

2. *Welcomes* the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and its policy recommendations, particularly those related to strengthening the institutional framework for policy implementation, implementing practical measures to combat land degradation and desertification, and enhancing capacity-building, transfer of technology and financing;

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to integrate plans and strategies related to drought, desertification and land degradation into their national development strategies;

4. *Invites* Member States to promote and implement effective national, regional and global drought information, forecasting and early warning systems that disseminate reliable information for communities living in drought-prone regions, to enable them to take appropriate and proactive measures, with adequate support from

² A/64/202, sect. II.

their respective Governments, relevant institutions, such as new and existing drought observatories, and the international community;

5. *Supports* the improvement of existing and the establishment of new centres of excellence and monitoring in developing countries to combat desertification and promote capacity-building to adopt and implement, inter alia, integrated techniques for the conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use, and invites regional and international programmes and funds, as well as donors, to provide support to affected countries in their endeavours to combat desertification;

6. *Calls* for the promotion of sustainable management of soil as one means of mitigating the effects of drought;

7. *Invites* Member States and relevant organizations to cooperate at the global and regional levels with a view to preventing and managing dust/sandstorms, including by sharing related information, forecasting and early warning systems;

8. *Renews* its call for coherence among United Nations programmes, funds, agencies and entities working on desertification, drought and land issues under the aegis of the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on Science and Technology and, in this respect, welcomes the outcome of the first United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Scientific Conference, held in the context of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, including the agreement on indicators for a rigorous monitoring and assessment of desertification, land degradation and drought trends;

10. *Welcomes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the assessment of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification³ as well as the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session requesting the Bureau to undertake and supervise an evaluation of existing and potential reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism and their legal and financial implications, including the possibility of identifying a new institution/organization to house the Global Mechanism, taking into account the scenarios presented in the Joint Inspection Unit assessment of the Global Mechanism and the need to avoid duplication and overlap in the work of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism and also requesting the Bureau to present to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session a report on that evaluation for consideration and decision on the issue of Global Mechanism reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements;

11. *Requests* all States parties to the Convention to promote awareness among local populations, particularly women, youth and civil society organizations, of, and to include them in, the implementation of the ten-year strategic plan and framework, and encourages affected States parties and donors to take into account the issue of participation of civil society in Convention processes when setting priorities in national development strategies, in conformity with the comprehensive communication strategy adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session;

³ A/64/379.

12. *Invites* developed country parties to the Convention and other donors to the Global Environment Facility to provide, in the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, resources that are a significant increase from the current level in order to allow the Facility to fully implement targeted activities in all focal areas, in particular that of land degradation;

13. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Executive Secretary of the Convention to continue the administrative renewal and reform of the secretariat and to realign its functions in order to fully implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit and bring those functions into line with the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018);

14. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2010-2011 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a report on the implementation of the Convention.